

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 10, 1899.

No. 10.

UNITED STATES.

ACT OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF LEPROSY IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a commission of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to investigate the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, and to report upon what legislation is necessary for the prevention of the spread of this disease; the expenses of this investigation, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid from the fund for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

Following is the report of the Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, submitted by Mr. Gallinger, January 18, 1898, recommending the passage of the bill.

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2904.]

The Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2904) for the investigation of leprosy, have examined the same and report:

The reasons for the proposed legislation are fully set forth in the following letter from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1898.

Hon. GEORGE G. VEST,
*Chairman Committee on Public Health and
National Quarantine. United States Senate.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring to Senate bill No. 2904, with the request that I furnish your committee with

such suggestions as I may deem proper in the premises touching on the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

With regard to this bill, authorizing the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service to cause an investigation to be made relative to the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, I have to state that in view of the fact that leprosy is known to exist in quite a number of places in this country there is a prevailing opinion among the sanitary authorities that there are many more of these cases than have been recorded. Moreover, there has been a confusion of ideas about the danger of its spread. In one locality the disease is reported to be slowly spreading, and each year there are noted fresh foci of the disease, while, on the other hand, the reported isolated cases are a subject of discussion as to whether they are a menace.

So far there has been no systematic inquiry made with regard to the origin and prevalence of the disease in the United States. Some valuable reports have been made of the prevalence and behavior of this disease in one or two localities. Further than this the information is imperfect and fragmentary.

That the disease is contagious no one at present will deny. The International Leprosy Conference, which met in Berlin in October last, declared that the disease is not only contagious, but when introduced into a country the history shows that it invariably spreads, each case forming a nidus of infection, and sooner or later other cases followed. This fact has been recognized by a few of the State and local authorities where there was a considerable number of cases, and restrictive measures are now enforced to prevent its further spread. In many places from which isolated cases have been reported no such measures have been generally practiced. The Marine-Hospital Service has been notified of the existence of such cases and has been requested to assume charge of them, and when it was ascertained that there was no law for such procedure these cases have been turned adrift to go wherever they pleased.

In this connection I would state that it is believed that there are many more cases of leprosy in the United States than are actually known. Recent investigation and study of the disease have demonstrated that there are quite a number of obscure forms of nervous and skin diseases which heretofore considered as separate and distinct are nothing more or less than leprosy.

Before any rational measures can be undertaken by the National Government, if such a conclusion is justifiable, it will be necessary to inquire further into the origin and prevalence of the disease, and to determine just how far it is a menace to our people.

The expenses of such an inquiry would be small; a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of travel of the officers detailed to this duty would be all that is required. This could be properly paid from the fund for the prevention of epidemic diseases.

The bill meets with approval, and I would respectfully recommend that favorable action be taken thereon.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

Approved:

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine-Hospital Service:]

PORTO RICO.

Report of inspection of Arecibo.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *February 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of an inspection of Arecibo, Porto Rico.

This port is situated 36 miles by water, and about 50 miles by rail, west of San Juan, upon an open arm of the sea, which affords no protection to vessels in case of storms.

The population of the city is given at 9,000, and the district 26,000. The usual cistern and cesspool system prevails, and the place compares favorably in appearance with our own Gulf port towns. Vessels anchor in the open roadstead, and passengers and cargoes are lightered

ashore in a roundabout way up the Rio Grande or Santiago River, a small stream with numerous bars. The usual Spanish records are carefully and systematically kept, so far as appearances go. From the local non-English speaking collector of customs, the following shipping data were obtained :

Number of vessels arrived in the calendar year 1893, 59 ; 1894, 62 ; 1895, 27 ; 1896, 86 ; 1897, 88 ; 1898, 54.

The majority of these vessels are first inspected at the capital, San Juan, and those coming direct are from our northern ports, with salt cod, etc., returning with coffee and sugar to the ports of Boston and New York. Arecibo, therefore, from the water side, may be considered safe, in a sanitary point of view.

Dr. Fernando Aleman, 41 years of age, born in Matanzas, Cuba, has been port physician for the past six years. He speaks no English, and receives a salary of 21 pesos a month, which he considers too small for the little duty performed.

In the months of August and September, 1893, there were 20 cases of yellow fever and 10 deaths, confined to the new Spanish residents of a year or so. The local opinion is that this disease prevails endemically when new material is present. A fact, however, which they overlooked, and which I pointed out, was that this disease existed in San Juan the same year; the local French railroad was completed and placed in operation between the two places the year before, and may have been the carrier of the infection. A case or two of smallpox was discovered in the district lately, isolation practiced, with no further spread. The headquarters of the Sixth Immune United States Infantry is located here with companies stationed at near by points. I was told by their medical officers that out of 200 vaccinations made not one afforded protection. This vaccine virus is supplied from New York, and there is something at fault in its preparation or care. The Sixth Immune Volunteer Infantry is now being embarked on board the transport steamer *Chester* for mustering out at Savannah, Ga. Through the courtesy of Colonel Tyson, I obtained the following vital statistics in the local court.

The total number of deaths (de defuncion) for the calendar year were as follows: 1893, 887 ; 1894, 965 ; 1895, 871 ; 1896, 962 ; 1897, 969 ; 1898, 1,269. These figures were ascertained by making the additions, a matter of wonder and curiosity to the local officials. There appeared to be no special prevalence of contagious or infectious disease, the death rate in the yellow fever year, 1893, being no greater, but last year considerably higher than usual. Taking the average number of deaths for the five years, and their own estimate of 26,000 population to the district, the average death rate is 45.7 per thousand.

Like other cities and districts upon this island, a space of a few weeks is allowed in which to make the reports of births. For this reason many stillbirths are not recorded, and possibly others dying within the first week or two.

The record of births (nacimientos) is as follows: Year 1893, 1,116 ; 1894, 1,034 ; 1895, 1,069 ; 1896, 1,131 ; 1897, 1,087 ; 1898, 847. The number of births appears to have decreased, and the number of deaths increased during the year of the war, for no explainable reason.

I inclose a copy of the bill of health which I found in use here, also copies of the permanent birth and death records.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ARECIBO, PORTO RICO.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

Whereas, the _____, of _____, of which _____ is master, is now ready to depart from the port of Arecibo _____, and other places beyond the sea, with _____ persons, including the master of the said vessel :

We, therefore, by these presents, do make known and certify that no plague, nor any other dangerous or contagious disease, in an epidemic form, at present exists in the said port.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this _____ day of _____, 189 .

FERNANDO ALLEMAN,
Sanitary Physician of the Port.

_____, Deputy Collector of Customs.

Measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and la grippe in Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, ALA.. March 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that measles was brought to this town by the volunteers in June, and has prevailed more or less since; the disease has gone all over the city. Last week a death was reported as caused by pneumonia following an attack of measles. It is probable that other deaths primarily due to measles have been recorded under the final cause of death.

There have been 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis within the past week, 2 of them reported under other names (I witnessed a necropsy on the the third case). There are other cases. No common cause except inclement weather is known.

The disease prevails in Lauderdale County, Ala., and there have been several fatal cases.

During the past month 4 death reports with la grippe solo, or as a complication, have been reported. Some physicians claim to have treated the disease, while others say they have not seen it. The disease has not been very prevalent, if it has existed here.

Respectfully, yours,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports, March 3, 1 case of smallpox sent to the pesthouse on February 25. He came from Clarke County. Several cases were reported from Hinds County, Miss.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the first case of smallpox which occurred in this city for many months was a case of varioloid in September, 1898, the source of infection in this case is supposed to have been New Mexico. The second case reported was in a tourist from New Mexico on November 26, 1898; and the third case in the person of the wife of the attending physician upon the tourist. On December 27, 1898, the fourth case of smallpox was reported existing in the extreme southern limits of the city, the source of infection supposed to have been tramps from Arizona. This case was quarantined at the patient's residence. On January 16, 1899, a case was reported to the office which

had been concealed in a densely populated portion of the city since January 4, in a family owning a grocery store, who had conducted their business during the several days' illness of their brother. The source of infection of this latter case was from the one reported on December 27.

This will show you the cases reported, weeks ending as follows:

Week ended January 7, 1 case of variola, 1 case of varioloid; week ended January 14, 1 case of variola; week ended January 21, 1 case of variola, 1 case of varioloid, 1 death; week ended January 28, 1 case of variola; week ended February 4, 20 cases of variola, 3 cases of varioloid, 2 deaths; week ended February 11, 2 cases of variola, 2 cases of varioloid, 2 deaths; week ended February 18, 2 cases of variola, 5 cases of varioloid, 4 deaths; week ended February 25, 6 cases of variola, 3 cases of varioloid, 1 death.

We have removed all cases to the smallpox hospital that we could induce to go, others we have quarantined at their residences by placarding and flagging, and placing police officers at the residences, preventing any person from going in or out excepting by permission of the board of health.

I will make a weekly report as per request after this, now that I have received your blanks.

Respectfully,

L. M. POWERS, M. D.,
Health Officer, Los Angeles.

San Diego.—Assistant Surgeon Cooper reports, February 25, no further cases of smallpox since the death on the 19th of the only case. Origin of this case, Los Angeles. Eight suspects were vaccinated and isolated.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Dr. Woodward, health officer, reports as follows: March 2. Two new cases since March 1, 5 discharges, and 1 house released from quarantine. March 4. Two new cases since the 2d, 2 suspects, and 1 house released from quarantine. March 6. One new case since the 4th and 1 suspect.

GEORGIA.

Savannah.—Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, March 2, 1 new case of smallpox and 1 suspect; probable origin North Carolina and unconnected with the first case.

ILLINOIS.

Dr. J. N. Egan, secretary of the State board of health, reports March 7 as follows:

Biggsville, Henderson County.—One case.

Cairo, Alexander County.—Twenty-six cases.

Dana, La Salle County.—One case.

Murphysboro, Jackson County.—Two cases. All precautions taken as to vaccination and quarantine.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports, March 3, 1 new case.

MICHIGAN.

Berrien County.—Dr. Henry Baker, secretary of the State board of health, reports, March 2, 1 case of smallpox in Watervliet Township. Origin, probably from paper rags in paper mill where patient was employed.

Detroit.—Dr. Campbell, city health officer, reports March 7 that Detroit is free from smallpox and has been since February 17.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Burlington.—On request of Dr. Lewis, secretary of the State board of health of North Carolina, to send a smallpox expert, Passed Assistant Surgeon Pettus was directed to proceed to Burlington, N. C., to decide diagnosis in a case suspected of being smallpox, consulting with Superintendent of Health Goley. He reports as follows:

BURLINGTON, N. C., *March 1, 1899.*

SIR: According to your telegraphic orders of yesterday, I have the honor to report that I arrived at this place by the first train at 6 o'clock this morning, and as soon as possible visited the 2 suspects with the county superintendent of health, Dr. W. R. Goley. The first case seen was a white man named Hurley, a workman in the cotton mills here, and I found him sick with smallpox in the fifteenth day of the disease. The next case was also a mill workman, living in the adjoining house, a young white man, who had a mild case of varioloid. The other case, also a white man, working at the same mill, died yesterday morning, and was buried last night. From the clinical history obtained from his attending physician, I should say it was a case of confluent smallpox. Two other cases seen were not suspicious enough to warrant mention. The source of the contagion has not been discovered, unless it came from the cotton handled by these cases while working at their trades. A house-to-house vaccination will be begun at once, and a pesthouse has already been selected for the isolation of the sick, and another one for the detention of suspects.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *March 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following in reference to the late smallpox epidemic in Oklahoma:

First case occurred November 30, 1898; the last convalescent, January 30, 1899. The cases were confined to Lincoln County, in and near the towns of Stroud and Chandler. Thirty-two cases were reported, with 10 deaths. A most significant condition occurred in connection with this epidemic. Of the 22 cases which recovered, every case had been vaccinated; of the 10 cases which died, there was no record in any instance of any one of them having been vaccinated. In other words, every vaccinated case terminated in recovery, and every unvaccinated in death. The form of the disease was exceedingly virulent, hemorrhagic or confluent, which accounts for a great percentage of deaths. The disease extended into the Indian Territory on the east, and nearly 50 deaths have been reported to me from that section.

Considering the malignancy of the disease and the number exposed

in the early part of the epidemic, we consider ourselves fortunate in having stamped out the epidemic in so short a time as sixty days. The 22 cases that recovered were strictly cases of varioloid, though many of them assumed, and were in fact, typical cases of smallpox.

Very respectfully,

L. HAYNES BUXTON.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan.—Surgeon Glennan telegraphs, March 6, 3 cases of smallpox.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Horry County.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Bailey reports, March 8, 10 or more cases of smallpox in Horry County, 40 miles from Georgetown.

TEXAS.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *February 25, 1899.*

SIR: Since my last report I have the honor to inform you that no new cases of smallpox have developed in C. P. Diaz, Mexico (old Piedras Negras).

Regarding the old cases, I will state that they are convalescent, and no avenue has been left open by means of which the disease might spread through this focus of infection, as the Mexican authorities have isolated every case, disinfected the rooms and houses where the disease first broke out, and now have guards stationed around the hospital where the patients are confined.

I have one Marine-Hospital Service guard stationed on the Rio Grande just opposite the Mexican town of Mokal, this guard patrolling the river for a distance of 10 miles, and allowing no one to cross the fords in his territory. The custom inspectors of Eagle Pass and Del Rio are aiding me in keeping out the disease, and I feel sure that no case will get to this side. Every person coming into the United States is thoroughly examined, and everything is being done to prevent the entrance of smallpox, or any other contagious disease.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

LAREDO, TEX., *February 26, 1899.*

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of 6 copies of "Précis upon Smallpox." I will not require any more at present. One was marked as to disinfection of mail. I spoke to the postmaster regarding the disinfection. He seemed to think it unnecessary to disinfect mail as the persons afflicted with smallpox here do not write letters; he, as yet, has not disinfected any mail matter.

I inclose weekly report of smallpox at this port, also report of Marine-Hospital Service inspectors at International Foot and Tramway Bridge. I also send you corrected report of smallpox at Laredo, Tex., January 1, 1899, to and including February 25, 1899, as I noticed errors in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. (Correct report 376 cases and 83 deaths between above-named dates.)

The large proportion of deaths are for the following reasons: First, the Mexicans do not employ, nor will they permit, a physician to take charge and treat them properly; second, deaths among very young children when from no visible cause and not attended by a physician

are considered as smallpox and the necessary certificate reads accordingly so that precautions can be used, no public funerals, etc.

Week ended February 19-25. Returned for refusal to allow vaccination, 4; returned paupers, blind and crippled, 3; vaccinated and allowed to enter, 49; examined and allowed entry as immunes or recently vaccinated, 3,435; total examined, 3,491.

January 1-7, 13 cases, 6 deaths; January 8-14, 59 cases, 5 deaths; January 15-21, 37 cases, 8 deaths; January 22-28, 44 cases, 9 deaths; January 29-February 4, 69 cases, 14 deaths; February 5-11, 42 cases, 16 deaths; February 12-18, 46 cases, 15 deaths; February 19-25, 66 cases, 10 deaths; total, 376 cases, 83 deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports as follows: February 28, 2 deaths, no new cases. March 1, 2 new cases. March 3, 3 new cases. March 4, 3 new cases. March 5, 1 new case. March 6, 2 new cases, 2 suspects. March 7, 1 new case. March 8, no new cases.

Norfolk.—Passed Assistant Smith reports as follows: March 1, new cases, 13, discharged, 1. March 2, new cases, 7, discharged, 4. March 3, new cases, 4, discharged, 1. March 4, new cases, 6, no discharges. March 5, new cases, 3, discharges, 11. March 6, new cases, 7, discharges, 25. March 7, new cases, 4, discharges, 12.

Portsmouth.—Dr. F. S. Hope, city health officer, reports for the week ended March 4, 44 new cases of smallpox, white, 5, colored, 39.

WISCONSIN.

Outagamie County.—Dr. Wingale, secretary of the State board of health reports February 28, 11 cases of smallpox in Appleton, 1 death, and 1 case in adjoining town of Harrison. All originated from rags in paper mill.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 10, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10	.....	Do.
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20.....	.....	2	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	.....
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 25.....	14	.....	.....
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96	.....	.....
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1.....	8	1	.....
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept.-Feb. 25.....	54	10	.....
Sacramento City.....	.....do.....	1	.....	.....
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	.....
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County	Dec. 1-Feb. 8.....	23	2	
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2		
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	24		
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12		
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31.....	60	4	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Jan. 21-Mar. 6.....	39		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 18....	1		
Key West.....	Feb. 25.....	3		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14.....	1		
Georgia:				
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	300		
Savannah	Feb. 22-Mar. 2.....	2		
Illinois:				
Bethel	Jan. 7.....	2		
Biggsville, Henderson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Calro	Feb. 23-Mar. 7.....	26		
Dana, La Salle County.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Media	Jan. 7.....	1		
Monmouth, Warren County.....	Feb. 23.....	4		
Murphysboro, Jackson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	2		
Indiana:				
Dana	Feb. 8.....	1		
Evansville	Feb. 7-Mar. 3.....	3		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 11.....	9		
Jackson City	Feb. 24.....	4		
Sullivan County.....	Feb. 11.....	1		
Toronto.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Indian Territory..	Mar. 4.....		45	
Iowa:				
Lee County.....	Jan 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	1		
Kansas:				
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody	Feb. 1-Feb. 16.....	56	7	
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 2.....	157		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 25....	9		
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Feb. 20.....	4		
Lewiston	Feb. 22-Mar. 4.....	3		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Feb. 22-Mar 4.....	3		
Cumberland.....	.....do.....	3		
Pocomoke.....	.....do.....	3		
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4.....	14		
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis	Dec. 8.....	1		
Mississippi:				
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....			Smallpox reported.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 3.....			Do.
Jones County.....	Jan. 27.....			Do.
Lauderdale County .....	.....do.....			Do.
Noxubee County .....	.....do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	.....do.....	17		
Tisbomingo County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Feb. 13.....	33	5	
St. Louis.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 21....	15	2	
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8.....	153		
.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 16.....	147	3	
Omaha	Jan. 1-Feb. 25.....	33		
Otoe and Nemaha Counties...	Jan. 1-Jan. 16.....	21		
Peru	Jan. 2.....	5		
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1		
Tecumseh	Jan. 2.....	9		
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22.....	6		
New York:				
New York.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 4.....	10	2	
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21.....	5		
North Carolina:				
Burlington, Franklin Co.....	March 1.....	3	1	
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2		
Columbus County.....	.....do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24		
Gates County.....	.....do.....	1		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Ohio:				
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	1		
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 27.....	145	2	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 27.....	32		
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	71		
Dialton.....	.....do.....	1		
Franklin.....	.....do.....	2		
Gallipolis.....	Feb. 25.....	2		
Sandusky.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27.....	2		
Shenandoah.....	.....do.....	1		
South Charleston.....	.....do.....	1		
Sunbury.....	.....do.....	3		
Toledo.....	.....do.....	1		
Wellington.....	.....do.....	1		
Willoughby.....	.....do.....	1		
Oklahoma:				
Chandler.....	Dec. 30.....	1		
Doggett.....	.....do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 30.....	32	10	
Parkland.....	Dec. 30.....	1		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	.....do.....	2		
Stroud.....	.....do.....		3	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	3		
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1		
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 11.....	5		
Brumbaugh.....	.....do.....	2		
Charlesville.....	Dec. 31.....	15		Smallpox reported.
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23.....	1		
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Everett.....	.....do.....	3		
Homer City.....	.....do.....	2		
Hopewell.....	.....do.....	3		
Hustontown.....	.....do.....	4		
New Granada.....	.....do.....	7		
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 11.....	10		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 25.....	2		
Steelton.....	.....do.....	11		
Waterfall.....	.....do.....	1		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27.....	400		
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3		
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	Feb. 21.....	1		
South Carolina:				
Horry County.....	Mar. 8.....	10		
Tennessee:				
Jackson.....	Feb. 18.....	9		
Madison County.....	Feb. 21.....	1		
Memphis.....	Feb. 18.....	6		
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20		
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
El Paso.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31.....	45		Year 1898.
Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 18.....	21		
San Rafael.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25.....	376	83	
	Jan. 29.....	4		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 8.....	294	2	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31.....	4		
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19-Mar. 7.....	487	4	
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 4.....	96		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 18.....	3		
Wisconsin:				
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1		
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1		
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 28.....	11	1	
Wyoming:				
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1		

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 28, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 28, 1899.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 28, 1899;
 also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 19	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	170
Do....	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	153
Do....	Steamship Friedrich der Grosse.....	Bremen	326
Do....	Steamship Ormiston.....	Glasgow.....	1
Feb. 20	Steamship St. Paul.....	Southampton	106
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre	242
Feb. 21	Steamship Patria	Hamburg	461
Feb. 23	Steamship Furnessia	Glasgow	68
Do....	Steamship Pomeranian.....	.....do.....	20
Do....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa and Naples.....	628
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	123
Do....	Steamship Tartar Prince.....	Genoa and Naples.....	665
Feb. 24	Steamship Sempione.....	.....do.....	307
Do....	Steamship Patria	Naples	319
Do....	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen	267
Feb. 25	Steamship Weimar .....	.....do.....	282
Do....	Steamship Hekla	Copenhagen, etc.....	60
Do....	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	108
Do....	Steamship Burgundia	Marseilles and Naples.....	287
Do....	Steamship St. Louis	Southampton.....	144
Total.....		.....	4,737

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended March 4, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Boston, March 5, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 4, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 26	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	34
Feb. 27	Steamship Bostonian	London, England	6
Mar. 1	Steamship Victorian	Liverpool, England.....	25
Do....	Steamship Grand Lake	St. Johns, New Brunswick.....	12
Mar. 2	Steamship Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	55
Do....	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	9
Mar. 3	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	30
Do....	Steamship Ottoman.....	Liverpool, England.....	22
Mar. 4	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	2
Total.....			215

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended March 4, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, March 7, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 4, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 26	Steamship Galileo.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	27
Do....	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	608
Do....	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	142
Feb. 28	Steamship La Normandie	Havre.....	328
Do....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp	188
Mar. 1	Steamship Southwark .....	.....do.....	265
Mar. 2	Steamship Albano	Hamburg.....	122
Do....	Steamship Majestic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	154
Do....	Steamship Trave	Bremen.....	453
Mar. 3	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg	912
Mar. 4	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	224
Do....	Steamship Assyrian	Glasgow.....	16
Do....	Steamship Lucania	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	359
Do....	Steamship Alsatia.....	Naples.....	235
Do....	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples and Gibraltar	420
Do....	Steamship Oldenburg.....	Bremen	288
Total			4,741

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 4, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, March 4, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 4, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 1	Steamship Astrakhan.....	Barry	2
Mar. 2	Steamship Russia	Liverpool and Queenstown	86
	Total .....	.....	88

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Immigration report for the month of February, 1899, at Baltimore, Md.*BALTIMORE, MD., *March 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were 670 immigrants inspected at this port during the month of February, and none rejected.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 4			
Baltimore, Md.....	do...			
Bangor, Me.....	do...			
Boston, Mass.....	do...			
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do...			
Charleston, S. C.....	do...			
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do...			
Elizabeth River, Va.....	do...	Sc. Marion.....	Mar. 4	James River.....
Galveston, Tex.....	do...			
Gardiner, Oreg.....	do...			
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	do...			
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 25			
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 4			
New Bedford, Mass.....	do...			
Newport News, Va.....	do...			
Newport, R. I.....	do...			
New York, N. Y.....	do...			
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do...			
Providence, R. I.....	do...			
Round Island, Miss.....	do...			
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do...			
Savannah, Ga.....	do...			
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do...			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	Ballast discharged at quarantine.	Mar. 3	.....	6
do	Discharging ballast.....	.....	.....	11
do	Ballast discharged and held for observation.	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C	Ballast and dunnage disinfected and passed.	Mar. 1	No transactions.....	1
do	do	Mar. 4	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1 spoken and passed.....	4
.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
Cadiz.....	Not admitted to free pratique on account of coming from Havana, but as she was fairly clean, with no sickness on board, she was permitted to land 8 passengers and take on food and a few passengers.	Feb. 17	.....	12
.....
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	16
.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	No report .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	do	4
Norfolk	Disinfected and fumigated; smallpox case sent to Norfolk pesthouse; crew vaccinated.	Mar. 5	No report.....	.....
.....	1 case smallpox.....	.....
.....	No report .....	.....
.....	do	9
.....	No transactions.....	11
.....	No report	5
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	No transactions	3
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do .....	.....
.....	do .....	.....

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths 10, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303; white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 20; white, 8; colored, 12, including la grippe, 5, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 93, including enteric fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 2,498, including diphtheria, 82; enteric fever, 44; influenza, 113; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 26; whooping cough, 2, and 237 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Springfield.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria, 1; la grippe, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Boone*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 7, including 2 from la grippe and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Burlington.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 5; measles, 5, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Carroll.—Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 2.

Cedar Falls.—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 10, including 2 from la grippe.

Cedar Rapids.—Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including la grippe, 4, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Davenport.—Estimated population, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Des Moines.—Estimated population, 72,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria, 1; la grippe, 7; measles, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Eldon.—Census population, 1,725. Total number of deaths, 2, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fairfield.—Census population, 3,391. Total number of deaths, 5.

Indianola.—Estimated population, 2,254. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from la grippe.

Keokuk.—Estimated population, 19,305. Total number of deaths, 19, including 1 from la grippe and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Keosauqua.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 3, including 2 from la grippe.

Marengo.—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 6, including 2 from la grippe.

Marion.—Census population, 3,984. Total number of deaths, 5.

Nevada.—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 3.

Osage.—Estimated population, 3,200. Total number of deaths, 4.

Sibley.—Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 5, including 3 from la grippe.

Sioux City.—Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 3 from la grippe.

The following infectious diseases were reported to the secretary during the month of January:

Diphtheria: Neola; Clinton Township, Ringgold County; Roland Township, Webster County; Persia; Alta; New Providence; Colfax Township, Boone County; Pleasant Township, Lucas County; Ames; Kniest Township, Carroll County; Polk Township, Shelby County; Cedar Falls; Davenport.

Scarlet fever: French Creek Township, Allamakee County; Wilton Junction; West Chester; Clinton Township, Ringgold County; Faragut; Rowles Township, Mills County; Hopkinton.

Typhoid fever: Fulton Township, Webster County; Sioux City; Burlington; Davenport.

Whooping cough: Madrid; Sioux City.

Measles: Oakland, Madrid, Cumberland, Hopkinton, North Branch, Woodbine, Eldon, Knoxville, Shenandoah, Zearing, Des Moines.

Smallpox: Percival; West Point; Seymour; Franklin Township, Appanoose County; Clio; Audubon.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke.*—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths 51, including diphtheria, 1; influenza, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 25, 1899, from 63 observers, indicate that intermittent fever increased and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 103, scarlet fever at 47, measles at 36, diphtheria at 22, enteric fever at 20, whooping cough at 12 places, and alleged smallpox at 1 place—Watervliet Township.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of January from 146 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,110,000, show a total of 12,421 deaths, including diphtheria, 255; enteric fever, 111; measles, 51; scarlet fever, 71; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 77, and 1,304 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were 12,421 deaths reported during January, an average daily rate of 400, against 350 in December; the number of deaths exceeds that of January, 1898, by 2,800. Common epidemic diseases caused 800 deaths, against 765 in December, and 900 in January, 1898. The mortality under 5 years of age was greater than in either of the other months. From acute respiratory diseases there were reported nearly 3,000 deaths, 700 more than in December, and 1,200 more than in Janu-

ary, 1898. Other local diseases were increased to a less degree, consumption likewise, deaths attributed to old age were double in number those of January last, and from unclassified causes there were 400 more. There was no change in the reported mortality from cancer, violence, and puerperal diseases. The increase has been chiefly in pneumonia and acute bronchitis (which caused 23 per cent of the total deaths), in diseases of the nervous system and to a less degree in other local diseases, and those enfeebled by age or by ill-defined conditions. The most of this increase is due to the prevailing epidemic of la grippe, from which directly many deaths have been reported, but the majority have been returned as from the causes noted as increased, and chiefly acute respiratory diseases and enfeebled conditions. It was estimated that la grippe caused 1,800 deaths in December; this month it is estimated that it has increased the mortality by 3,000, this number having been either directly caused or hastened by it, or nearly 25 per cent of the total mortality of the month. The fatality was relatively greatest in the rural parts of the State, the city of New York, with half the entire population, having but 600 of the 2,800 increased mortality over last January, and 300 of the 700 increase from acute respiratory diseases; rural towns, reporting 3,200 deaths, showed an increase of 1,200, and acute respiratory diseases, old age, and unclassified diseases had double the mortality of last January. The common epidemic diseases caused but 7 per cent of the total mortality of the month; there was a moderate increase from December in cerebro-spinal meningitis, whooping cough, and diarrheal diseases, some of the latter originating as la grippe, and decrease in typhoid fever and malaria. There was 1 death from small-pox in New York City; the cases at Rochester and vicinity have nearly recovered; in Genesee County smallpox continues at Le Roy, and cases have recently developed in the town of Darien, and in the adjoining county of Erie there is a case at Tonawanda, the origin being not yet ascertained; there is also a case at New Hartford, Oneida County, coming from Nebraska. The month's average temperature was about the normal, with extreme ranges from 52° to 14°; more clear days than usual, low, relative humidity, high barometer, and precipitation slightly deficient, winds variable and high.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 154, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; la grippe, 24, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Mar. 4.....	105,287	43	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	do.....	8,338	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora, Ill.....	Feb. 25.....	19,688	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	Mar. 4.....	434,499	205	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bay City, Mich.....	Feb. 25.....	27,839	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	27,839	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do.....	35,005	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	448,477	187	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1
Bristol, R. I.....	Feb. 25.....	5,478	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brocton, Mass.....	do.....	27,294	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	70,028	26	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 25.....	654,955	632	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 14; colored, 18.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Feb. 10.....	296,908	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 17.....	296,908	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 24.....	296,908	.....	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	Mar. 4.....	61,220	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	205,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Du Bois, Pa.....	Feb. 25.....	6,149	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do.....	9,416	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	Mar. 4.....	40,634	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	50,756	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	11,068	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	74,398	38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	22,037	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flint, Mich.....	do.....	9,803	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.....	Mar. 4.....	8,607	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoboken, N. J.....	do.....	43,618	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	do.....	35,637	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain, Mich.....	Feb. 25.....	8,599	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Mar. 4.....	17,201	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 5.....	163,003	60	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	Mar. 4.....	21,805	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	do.....	32,011	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	44,654	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lewiston, Me.....	Mar. 4.....	21,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	Mar. 2.....	161,129	73	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	77,696	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	do.....	19,709	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport, Pa.....	Feb. 25.....	20,741	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	23,031	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	do.....	44,126	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massillon, Ohio.....	Feb. 25.....	10,092	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	11,079	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	8,519	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown, N. Y.....	Feb. 28.....	11,977	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Feb. 25.....	204,468	80	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	164,738	52	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....	Mar. 4.....	31,076	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashua, N. H.....	do.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	36	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	do.....	18,603	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Feb. 25.....	13,947	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	242,039	170	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Newport, R. I.....	Mar. 4.....	19,457	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City, N. Y.....	do.....	a3,438,899	1,291	172	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	13	27	11	11
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petersburg, Va.....	do.....	22,680	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Feb. 25.....	1,046,964	639	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1	16	.....	4
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	1,046,964	566	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2	16	.....	3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Feb. 25.....	238,617	126	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Pittsfield, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	17,281	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	67	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	Mar. 6.....	58,661	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	Mar. 7.....	81,388	30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 25.....	44,843	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	16,159	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose, Cal.....	do.....	18,060	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shreveport, La.....	do.....	11,979	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	11,979	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	do.....	40,152	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	Feb. 25.....	19,922	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stamford, Conn.....	Mar. 4.....	15,700	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	Feb. 25.....	36,006	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	Mar. 4.....	25,418	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	do.....	18,707	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	do.....	5,973	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	Feb. 25.....	230,392	111	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	do.....	35,013	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	Mar. 4.....	23,853	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona, Minn.....	Feb. 25.....	18,208	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	do.....	84,655	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	Mar. 3.....	32,093	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Mar. 4.....	33,220	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 10, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23	8	.....	.97	.....	.46
Portland, Me.....	26	8	.....	.84	.....	.36
Northfield, Vt.....	18	10	.....	.49	.....	.19
Boston, Mass.....	28	9	.....	.90	.....	.75
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33	5	.....	.84	.....	.35
Nantucket, Mass.....	32	5	.....	.72	.....	.49
Woods Hole, Mass.....	32	4	.....	.94	.....	.54
Block Island, R. I.....	30	4	.....	1.07	.....	.68
New Haven, Conn.....	30	7	.....	1.01	.....	.33
Albany, N. Y.....	26	8	.....	.63	.....	.54
New York, N. Y.....	32	6	.....	.91	.14	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	34	4	.....	.69	.35	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	35	7	.....	.77	.42	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	33	4	.....	1.08	.10	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35	2	.....	.84	.....	.12
Baltimore, Md.....	37	5	.....	.91	.....	.04
Washington, D. C.....	37	6	.....	.84	.....	.34
Lynchburg, Va.....	41	4	.....	.84	.15	.....
Cape Henry, Va.....	44	3	.....	.95	.08	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	44	5	.....	.98	.....	.11
Charlotte, N. C.....	45	3	.....	1.12	.47	.....
Raleigh, N. C.....	43	8	.....	1.08	.....	.44
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47	.....	.....	.95	.30	.....
Hatteras, N. C.....	47	1	.....	1.15	.12	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	50	3	.....	.84	.....	.18
Columbia, S. C.....	51	3	.....	1.12	.58	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	53	1	.....	.84	.....	.41
Augusta, Ga.....	51	4	.....	1.01	.69	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	55	3	.....	.77	.....	.37
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59	4	.....	.81	.....	.67
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	5	.....	.63	.....	.41
Key West, Fla.....	72	2	.....	.88	.....	.16
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48	1	.....	1.20	2.01	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	66	0	.....	.76	1.38	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	57	0	.....	1.06	.22	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	56	0	.....	1.25	.59	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	53	2	.....	1.34	.95	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.....	54	1	.....	1.29	.33	.....
New Orleans, La.....	59	0	.....	1.15	.24	.....
Shreveport, La.....	53	.....	2	1.05	.....	.37
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45	.....	3	.89	.22	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	48	.....	1	1.32	.....	.20
Palestine, Tex.....	53	.....	2	.84	.....	.43
Galveston, Tex.....	59	.....	1	.70	.....	.62
San Antonio, Tex.....	58	.....	2	.49	.....	.27
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	.....	1	.53	.....	.15
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	47	.....	1	1.33	.23	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	45	1	.....	1.33	1.29	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46	.....	2	1.40	.....	.17
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43	1	.....	1.33	.07	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	40	1	.....	1.06	.....	.01
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34	2	.....	.91	.67	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38	0	.....	.87	.00	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	33	5	.....	.88	.....	.09
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	36	5	.....	.77	.....	.21
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35	6	.....	.70	.....	.01
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26	6	.....	.63	.....	.26
Rochester, N. Y.....	25	8	.....	.64	.07	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	26	6	.....	.68	.33	.....
Erie, Pa.....	29	4	.....	.82	.25	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29	6	.....	.70	.69	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	30	5	.....	.75	.61	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	30	5	.....	.49	1.21	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	27	5	.....	.57	1.30	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	27	3	.....	.56	.43	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	24	8	.....	.63	.16	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	19	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	14	6	.....	.28	.37	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	18	0	.....	.42	.....	.01
Green Bay, Wis.....	19	7	.....	.49	.....	.13
Grand Haven, Mich.....	26	4	.....	.54	.11	.....

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 10, 1899—Continued.

Locality:	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24	4	.....	.49	.09	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	28	1	.....	.56	.98	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	17	.....	1	.28	.36	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	19	1	.....	.28	.34	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	22	.....	1	.28	.52	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	24	.....	1	.40	.25	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	27	.....	1	.42	1.40	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	26	.....	3	.35	.21	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31	.....	0	.44	1.12	.....
Hannibal, Mo.....	34	.....	3	.42	1.31	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	33	.....	3	.83	1.53	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	41	1	.....	.98	.96	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	36	.....	2	.77	2.37	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	36	.....	6	.70	1.08	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	38	.....	4	.91	.02	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	34	.....	7	.49	.72	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	34	.....	8	.40	.29	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	35	.....	6	.35	.19	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	32	.....	8	.28	.25	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	28	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	28	.....	3	.21	.43	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	24	.....	6	.18	.33	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	22	.....	7	.21	.11	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	21	.....	4	.21	.....	.03
Huron, S. Dak.....	17	.....	3	.14	.....	.01
Pierre, S. Dak.....	20	.....	9	.14	.21	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	10	2	.....	.21	.....	.03
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	13	.....	9	.14	.....	.06
Williston, N. Dak.....	13	.....	10	.07	.....	.01
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Hayre, Mont.....	20	.....	22	.13	.41	.....
Helena, Mont.....	27	.....	18	.14	.....	.03
Miles City, Mont.....	20	.....	13	.10	.17	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	22	.....	11	.19	.....	.17
Spokane, Wash.....	32	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	38	.....	0	.32	.....	.06
Baker City, Oreg.....	27	5	.....	.46	.....	.09
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	22	1	.....	.49	.....	.49
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36	.....	0	.35	.32	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	26	.....	10	.19	.19	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	29	.....	14	.14	.40	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	30	.....	11	.14	.....	.04
Denver, Colo.....	35	.....	13	.14	.18	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	32	.....	3	.14	.10	.....
Dodge City, Kans.....	35	.....	7	.20	.....	.16
Oklahoma, Okla.....	43	.....	3	.35	.01	.....
Amarillo, Tex.....	38	.....	5	.25	.....	.25
Abilene, Tex.....	49	.....	3	.35	.....	.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	34	.....	0	.21	.00	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	51	.....	0	.07	.....	.04
Phoenix, Ariz.....	56	2	.....	.20	.....	.20
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	2	.....	1.12	.....	.77
Tacoma, Wash.....	40	2	.....	1.26	.....	.52
Fort Canby, Wash.....	44	.....	1	1.54	.....	.14
Portland, Oreg.....	44	.....	1	1.51	.....	.50
Roseburg, Oreg.....	45	.....	0	1.09	.....	.36
Eureka, Cal.....	47	.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	52	1	.....	.87	.....	.87
Carson City, Nev.....	38	5	.....	.35	.....	.25
Sacramento, Cal.....	52	4	.....	.77	.....	.77
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	2	.....	.80	.....	.80
Fresno, Cal.....	53	3	.....	.32	.....	.32
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	1	.....	.89	.....	.89
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	.....	1	.78	.....	.76
San Diego, Cal.....	56	.....	1	.56	.....	.56
Yuma, Ariz.....	61	1	.....	.10	.....	.10

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 10, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 31...	.....	14	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 21...	.....	247	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 27...	.....	24	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	6	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 27...	.....	68	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 9...	3	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 16...	.....	7	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 9...	.....	31	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	
Formosa:				
Tainan.....	Jan. 9.....	5	2	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	Plague exists.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 31...	.....	583 ^a	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21.....	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	.....	1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 16...	88	38	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 24...	18	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	5	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 7...	41	14	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 4...	149	10	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 27...	128	58	
Canada:				
Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 23...	13	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 28...	5	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....	In United States Army
Santiago.....	Feb. 23.....	1	.....	On steamship Thomas Brooks.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 4...	.....	4	
England:				
Liverpool.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 21...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 14...	1	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Sunderland.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2	.....

^a Actual number probably 1,100.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	.....	3	
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	2	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 31...	.....	10	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 17...	.....	3	
Colombo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 6...	.....	3	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	13	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Jan. 22-Jan. 28...	1	.....
Japan:				
Awomori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Hiogo Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
Nagano Ken.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1	.....
The Hokkaido.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8	.....
Tottori Ken.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3	.....
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 7...	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz.....	Jan. 10	.....	.....	Do.
Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	.....	10	.....
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 18...	.....	5	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 19...	.....	14	
Juarez.....	Feb. 18.....	15	.....
Monterey.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5...	.....	3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4...	9	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 16...	.....	4	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	41	27	
Odessa.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 11...	13	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4...	13	3	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 28...	.....	7	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27...	96	20	
Constantinople.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 15...	.....	82	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 5...	.....	6	

AFRICA.

Smallpox in Lorenzo Marquez.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, DELAGOA BAY,
SOUTHEAST AFRICA, *January 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that from December 18 to 24, inclusive, 1898, the cases of smallpox in the Lorenzo Marquez hospital were as follows:

Cases in the hospital on December 18, 11; entered, 1; discharged, 3; died, 1; remaining on December 24, 1898, 8.

The smallpox is now dying out, as it generally does with the coming of the hot weather.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
United States Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended January 20. There were 283 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 15 as compared with the foregoing week; 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 5; 13 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 7; 5 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 2; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, none before; 1 death from diphtheria, none before; 1 death from measles, a decrease of 1; 2 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 68 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 16.

From the state of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of November. The total number of deaths from all causes was 2,431, an increase of 1,179, as compared with the month of October, and from tuberculosis there died 142 persons, a decrease of 17, and from malarial fever, 71 persons, an increase of 13.

From typhoid fever there died 28 persons (11 at the city of Sao Paulo), an increase of 2; from yellow fever none, and from smallpox 20, an increase of 5; 15 cases occurred at the city of Sao Paulo, 1 at Pantos, and 4 at Una.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were in the state of Sao Paulo 5 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from diphtheria, 36 deaths from whooping cough, 2 deaths from erysipelas, 17 deaths from influenza, 18 deaths from dysentery, 2 deaths from leprosy, 7 deaths from cholera nostras, and 1 death from beriberi.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: January 30, steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York; steamship *Bellarden*, British, for New York. February 1, steamship *Ivydene*, British for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Havana.*HAVANA, CUBA, *March 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, March 2, 1899:

In all probability the death rate during this week has been the lowest recorded since 1894. There have been but 187 deaths during this time from all causes. No deaths are reported either from yellow fever or smallpox.

There seems to be an increasing death rate from diphtheria, 5 deaths from that disease having occurred during the week.

A slight increase is also shown in deaths from different malarial fevers.

Several cases of suspicious fever have been reported among the regulars stationed in the city and in the volunteer forces of the Seventh Army Corps in and around Marianno. From the medical staff of the Army I learn that none of these cases have been designated as yellow fever.

There continues heavy passenger traffic between this port and the United States. The 5 steamers plying between Florida and Havana carry about two-thirds of the total number of passengers leaving Havana. Mobile and New Orleans take but few, while the Ward Line and Spanish Line going to New York take about 150 a week. A great many second-class passengers are going to the States, nearly all of whom are discharged soldiers and civilian employees of the Army, such as teamsters, packers, etc. Nearly all of these men go to ports in Florida. Their baggage consists of blankets and personal clothing and is not packed in trunks or valises, and there is some difficulty in labeling these packages. Each package is examined and the number of packages on each steamer is so specified on the bill of health.

The United States Army transport *Michigan* has arrived here to take the Second Maine Artillery back to Savannah, Ga., where they will be mustered out. The Two-hundred-and-second New York will soon follow, and they will also return to Savannah. The Two-hundred-and-second New York has been stationed by detachments in different parts of the province of Pinar Del Rio. Yellow fever has been reported in one of these detachments at Guanajay. I was told by the medical officer, the yellow fever expert of the Army, who was sent to examine these cases, that they were undoubtedly yellow fever. I have since learned that this diagnosis has been changed by another officer of the medical staff of the Army who followed the first.

The disinfecting barge *Protector* has arrived, having been caught in several heavy ice packs while at Hampton Roads, Va. Much of the copper below the water line has been torn from her hull. She also experienced several other injuries to her hull and fittings. These will be immediately repaired, and she will begin the work of disinfection as soon as possible.

I submit the following table of mortality statistics for the week just ended.

Very respectfully,
W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Havana for the week ended Thursday, March 2, 1899.

Cause of death.	Total.
Enteric fever.....	5
Malarial fever.....	17
Pernicious fever	5
Dysentery.....	1
Enteritis.....	33
Diphtheria.....	5
Pneumonia.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	42
Deaths from all causes	187
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	48.62

Case of smallpox on steamer Thomas Brooks at Santiago.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Santiago de Cuba, February 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the steamer *Thomas Brooks*, from Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, with a case of smallpox.

The case, a cabin passenger, is being cared for at the isolation camp of the Army. The vessel was disinfected in the portions exposed to the infection, as well as possible, with the limited means at my disposal. The crew (22) were vaccinated.

The vessel, being the only means of communication between here and Guantanamo Bay, will continue her biweekly trips under close surveillance.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.

PERSIA.

Sanitary report from Teheran.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Teheran, Persia, January 19, 1899.

SIR: In reply to circular of October 31, 1898, I beg to say that only the vaguest data are obtainable in this city. Some statistics were formerly to be had from a sanitary council holding weekly meetings, but for two years or more, owing to internal dissensions, no meetings of this council have taken place. There is no regulation requiring the report of deaths to the authorities, and, as the population is not accurately known, a reliable death rate can not be given. The population of Teheran is variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. A census was attempted recently by the police department, but as this was connected in the popular mind with schemes for increased taxation, the results were probably below the truth. The authorities place the population between 290,000 and 300,000, but others with equal assurance contend it is much less. The only data serving to fix the number of deaths are obtained from the public washhouses, where the dead are brought to be washed before burial or transport to Koom or other holy places. According to H. E. Nayer-ul-Mulk, formerly president of the sanitary council, the number is between 15 and 17 per day. Those whose means allow them to prepare their own dead do not as a rule carry them to the public washhouses, nor are children under 8 or 9 years of age taken there. As the mortality among infants and children is very high, the above figures tell far from the whole story. European physicians, while unable to give the death rate, place it however rather below than above the average in normal conditions, that is, when there is no epidemic.

No system exists for the collection, removal, or disposition of garbage. It is simply thrown into the streets, where it constitutes the principal food supply of the dogs, which are the public scavengers. Dead animals, horses, donkeys, camels, etc., are not buried, but are taken outside the city walls and abandoned to the dogs and birds. Their skeletons whiten the plains in every direction beyond the city limits. There is a total lack of any system of drainage. The water supply is obtained from the Shimran district, ten miles north of the city, on the lower slopes of the Elburz range, either by open canals called *jub*, or underground canals called *kanat*. The method is as fol-

lows: Several wells are sunk at the base of the hills, and joined to form a reservoir. Pits are then dug from the reservoir in the direction of the ground to be irrigated, at distances apart of from 50 to 100 yards. These pits are often several hundred feet in depth, serving as ventilating shafts to the canal, which connects them at their bases. The *kanats* come to the surface in the city streets, or gardens, where the water is used indiscriminately for washing, bathing, and drinking. Europeans obtain their drinking water from certain *kanats* which have not been opened above the point from which their supply is drawn, and usually boil and filter it. The general public take no precautions, using water wherever found, no matter how filthy its condition. The fact that the *kanats* are not secured from filtration through the gravelly soil, and pass near or under the numerous villages along their course, renders all water of doubtful purity. Impure water is doubtless the source of much of the prevailing sickness, and the public bathhouses, in which hundreds bathe daily in the same pool, and which, though the water runs through them more or less continually, are emptied and cleaned only at long intervals, are another source of infection. That the health of the city is so good under such conditions is surprising. Physicians ascribe it in part to the long hot season, the sun acting as a disinfectant. It is noticeable, also, that all contagious diseases are usually of a mild form—possibly because the inhabitants are immunes—smallpox, syphilis, and contagious diseases generally, although widespread, being mostly of a benign character. On the other hand, notwithstanding the altitude and dry climate, lung trouble, as pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc., are always severe. Malarial fever exists throughout the year, and the consumption of quinine is enormous. This fever, however, is neither so severe nor so common as in the Caspian provinces of Chilan and Mazenderan. Thermic fever, due to sun exposure, is common. Typhoid fever is common among Europeans. Physicians of long residence incline to the belief that it was unknown among the Persians until within a few years. On the other hand, the Persian language has a definite word for this fever. It is said that the existence of typhoid fever was in like manner denied in India among the natives till post mortems revealed its characteristic lesions. It is, at all events, true that among native Persians the fever which they call typhoid is mild in form, and rarely, if ever, is attended by the consequences which characterize it elsewhere. Post mortem examination is not possible in their case. They do not regard typhoid fever or smallpox as dangerous, and pay comparatively little heed to either.

The current year has been unusually unhealthy. Smallpox has assumed now almost an epidemic character. Five cases have occurred among Europeans, viz, 3 in the Russian bank, of which 1 was fatal; 1 at the English bank, and 1 in the gas company, both confluent, and the latter since died. There have also been an unusually large number of cases of diphtheria among the natives, and 4 cases among Europeans; 2 in the English Legation, 1 in the American mission, and 1 in the Indo-European Telegraph Company. Of the 4 cases 3 were children, and all have recovered. During the late summer and autumn typhoid fever of a virulent type attacked the European colony. Of 7 cases known to me personally, 4 died. No case of plague is yet reported in Persia, but a few are reported in Kandahar. It is said to have existed there in a mild form for two years, its presence having been successfully concealed by the Russian authorities until it became bubonic. This, however, I can not verify.

In the absence of all statistical information and published reports, it would be impossible to prepare weekly sanitary reports of any value. Only general information is obtainable.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 209.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward to the Department a French copy of what I have communicated to the International Sanitary Commission in consequence of the complaints expressed by the United States consular agent at Bassorah against the sanitary service of said place. More than once I have written in my reports about said service which is far from being what it ought to be. Mr. Hamilton, the United States consular agent, is perfectly right to complain, and I have already transmitted to the sanitary board said complaints. The result of my communication has not been so prompt as it ought to be. I forward at the same time a copy of what has been communicated to the minister of foreign affairs who is at the same time president of the International Sanitary Commission on said question.

COMMUNICATION OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY REPRESENTATIVE.

"I am charged by the legation of the United States of America to make the following communication in regard to the lazaretto of Bassorah:

"For a long time past complaints and protests have been made against the quarantine service of Bassorah. These have been of no avail, and the lazaretto continues to be the subject of complaints from travelers and the consuls. To-day I bring to your notice a résumé of the report of the United States consul at Bassorah, stating that not only is the lazaretto in question one only in name, but travelers are subjected there to great discomfort and exposed to the danger of contracting every sort of disease. The consul begins his report by protesting in the most formal manner against two laws which are in force at Bassorah, one affecting natives of the country and one affecting persons of distinction. According to the laws and regulations now in force, travelers arriving at Bassorah are subject to quarantine, while the greater number of natives of the country are subject to none. They travel at night and thus elude the surveillance of the sanitary authorities. There is a constant traffic between Mohamara and Bassorah and the nocturnal traders pass the quarantine freely, thus rendering the existence of the lazaretto useless if not harmful. But this is not the only subject of complaint and protest on the part of the United States consul. The Island of Salahieh, on which it is desired to create a lazaretto, is an exceedingly unhealthy location. It is not only marshy but, owing to the absence of public latrines, it is little else than a receptacle for filth, which encumbers even the entrance to the so-called lazaretto. No faith is to be placed in the reports of the physician in charge stating that the lazaretto is well conducted. The fact is patent that the laza-

retto is a veritable injury to travelers. A party of American ladies who had gone direct from London to Bombay and there transhipped without landing were recently detained at the lazaretto under conditions of the most unsanitary and revolting nature. During the time of their detention importation of corpses was carried on in defiance of the law, persons of distinction being allowed to transport the bodies of their dead.

"I beg the honorable council to take measures to ameliorate this condition of things and in particular to hire a small vessel on which persons of distinction can be accommodated for the period of quarantine."

It was at the sitting of December 20, 1898, that I made the above communication and it is only January 4, 1899, that the following telegram has been forwarded to the sanitary physician at Bassorah:

BASSORAH, *January 24, 1899.*

"Complaints have been made against the management and cleanliness of the lazaretto. Reserve part of the establishment for the accommodation of travelers of distinction. If they so desire, authorize them to keep the quarantine on board the vessel, or, if they prefer, on a small vessel which you will hire for the purpose, and anchor near Salahieh. We recommend very strict vigilance.

"COZZONIS."

At that same sitting the conclusion of the discussion which followed my communication was the appointment of a commission for the purpose of communicating to the Turkish Government the condition of the lazaretto of Bassorah, and the necessity of adhering to the sanitary convention of Venice as well as to that of Paris. Besides said copy I forwarded a copy of the proceedings of the International Sanitary Commission of January 26, from which it can be understood how difficult it is to obtain any improvement in the sanitary service, for every new step, every decision, depends upon the opinion of the different members of said commission—members who serve opposite interests. All the details of the discussion and all the opinions expressed are not reported in the proceedings, but I can not omit to remark that from the date of my communication on December 20, 1898, to that of the decision according to which special rooms must be built for distinguished passengers, January 26, 1899, more than one month has elapsed.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 417,250. Total number of deaths, 520, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 5; influenza, 1; whooping cough, 71, and 31 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS.—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended February 24, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Four weeks ended February 25, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 23, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Week ended February 25, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 7,985. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 66, including enteric fever, 6, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 196,865. Total number of deaths, 292, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 12; whooping cough, 1, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Week ended February 20, 1899. With a population of 447,344 the average number of deaths in the city of Marseilles was 34.2 during the week ended February 20. Public health continues good, with perhaps a slight increase in the number of cases of little importance, due to unseasonable weather. For over a week the thermometer has averaged 19° C., which is considerably higher than is usual in February. Since February 13, 5 clean bills of health have been issued at this consulate to vessels proceeding to ports in the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 18, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 28.8, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.1.

London.—One thousand six hundred and eighty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 27; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 40; whooping cough, 38; enteric fever, 16, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand. In greater London 2,270 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 16 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 18, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 56.6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; influenza, 7, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 18, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 28.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 34.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 855, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 11, and whooping cough, 31.

Weekly return of births, deaths, and marriages in 8 principal towns of Scotland.

[By authority of the registrar-general.]

The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended with Saturday, February 18, 1899, was 28.0 per thousand of estimated population. This rate is 7.6 above that for the corresponding week of last year, but 3.2 below that for the previous week of the present year.

The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 18.0 per thousand; and the highest in Paisley, viz, 34.5 per thousand.

The mortality from the 7 most familiar zymotic diseases was at the rate of 2.5 per thousand, being 0.8 below that for last week.

The deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy amounted to 280, being 63 below the number for the previous week.

The mean temperature was 43.2°, being 3.4° above that for the week immediately preceding, and 2.7° above that for the corresponding week of 1898.

ITALY—*Venice*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 27,438. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1, and 2 from typhus fever.

JAMAICA.—Two weeks ended February 11. Estimated population, 694,866. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

Kingston.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 155. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NORFOLK—*Island*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 876. No deaths. Measles epidemic.

RUSSIA—*Siberia—Vladivostock*.—Month of September, 1898. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from diphtheria.

Month of October. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria, 3, and 4 from typhus fever.

Month of November. Total number of deaths, 62, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 4, and 6 from typhus fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco	Feb. 18....	6,000	2									
Alexandretta.....	Feb. 4....	6,000	9									
Do.....	Feb. 11....	6,000	5									
Amherstburg.....	Feb. 25....	2,300	0									
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 18....	512,758	167					3		1	2	4
Autofagasta.....	Feb. 31....	14,000	66					1				
Athens.....	Feb. 18....	145,000	0					1				
Barmen.....	Feb. 4....	127,006	53					1			1	
Do.....	Feb. 11....	127,006	30								2	
Barranquilla.....	Feb. 4....	40,000	11									
Belize.....	Feb. 23....	13,000	7									1
Belleville.....	Feb. 20....	10,300	2									
Do.....	Feb. 27....	10,300	4									
Berlin.....	Jan. 28....	1,747,903	582					1	7	17	3	
Do.....	Feb. 4....	1,747,903	546					1	6	19	7	
Birmingham.....	Feb. 18....	510,343	168					2		4	4	2
Bombay.....	Jan. 31....	821,764	a1, 601	3		3		1			44	
Bradford.....	Feb. 11....	231,260	77								2	1
Bremen.....	Feb. 4....	144,500	34								1	
Do.....	Feb. 11....	144,500	66									
Breslau.....	Feb. 4....	300,000	166					1	1	2	1	2
Do.....	Feb. 11.m	300,000	237						4	4	1	1
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	225					5		3	11	5
Cairo.....	Jan. 28....	570,062	487			2	1			4		
Do.....	Feb. 4....	570,062	356			1	2	3		5		
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21....	681,560	b 543	30						1		
Callao.....	Jan. 5....	25,000	22					1				
Cartagena.....	Feb. 10....	25,000	10									
Catania.....	Feb. 16....	124,000	82				1	8	2	2		
Chandiere Junction.....	Feb. 25....	500	1									
Chemnitz.....	Feb. 4....	172,840	63							1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 12....	172,840	63							1	1	
Chihuahua.....	Feb. 25....	24,000	23								2	
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	do.....	12,000										
Coburg.....	Jan. 21....	19,470	11									
Do.....	Jan. 28....	19,470	2									
Do.....	Feb. 4....	19,470	9									
Do.....	Feb. 11....	19,470	9									
Cognac.....	Feb. 4....	20,400	6									
Do.....	Feb. 11....	20,400	8									
Cologne.....	Feb. 4....	354,368	143					1		3	2	2
Do.....	Feb. 11....	354,368	185							6		2
Colombo.....	Jan. 21....	130,000	98					2				
Do.....	Jan. 28....	130,000	119					1				
Colon.....	Feb. 8....	8,000	2									
Do.....	Feb. 11....	8,000	3									
Constantinople.....	Feb. 15....	750,000			14			8			3	
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 11....	351,000	149						3	2	8	
Crefeld.....	Feb. 18....	110,000	38							2		
Dundee.....	do.....	166,072	56							1		1
Flushing.....	do.....	10,571	1									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 4....	253,000	65							1		2
Do.....	Feb. 11....	253,000	74					1		1		1
Funchal.....	Feb. 12....	36,982	16									
Geneva.....	Feb. 4....	87,326	44							6		
Ghent.....	Feb. 11....	133,755	70							1		
Do.....	Feb. 18....	133,755	58								1	1
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 12....	25,900	10									
Girgenti.....	Feb. 11....	24,428	11									
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	48						1			1
Guatemala.....	Feb. 13....	65,000	37					5				
Halifax.....	Feb. 25....	45,000	12									
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	do.....	51,000										
Hongkong.....	Jan. 14....	248,710	67									
Do.....	Jan. 21....	248,710	c 71					1		1		
Do.....	Jan. 28....	248,710	84						1			
La Rochelle.....	Feb. 6....	30,000	13									
Do.....	Feb. 13....	30,000	19									
Leeds.....	Feb. 18....	423,889	150					4	1	3		1
Leipzig.....	Feb. 4....	422,071	148							8		
Do.....	Feb. 11....	422,071	154					1		1	2	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	11					3				
Liege.....	do.....	169,102	52								1	1

a Plague 540 officially reported; probably 1,100. b Plague, 1. c Plague, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Livingston.....	Feb. 18.....	1,500	5								
London, Ontario.....	Feb. 14.....	42,000	13								
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	42,000	19								
Madras.....	Jan. 27.....	452,518	429	2							
Mannheim.....	Feb. 11.....	111,241	38							1	7
Matamoras.....	Feb. 24.....	16,304	7								
Mayence.....	Feb. 18.....	80,000	49								3
Mazatlan.....	do.....	16,700	8								
Messina.....	Feb. 11.....	107,000	49						1		
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	107,000	55								
Mexico.....	Feb. 19.....	344,377	540		2	14			1	1	
Milan.....	Feb. 18.....	481,297									
Monte Cristi.....	do.....	3,000	0								
Monterey.....	Feb. 23.....	25,000	61								
Montevideo.....	Feb. 21.....	215,061	82							4	
Moscow.....	Feb. 4.....	1,000,000	524		4	1			15	6	15
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	1,000,000	465		3	1			12	6	13
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 31.....	132,000								3	
New Castle on Tyne.....	Feb. 11.....	223,000	85						1		2
Nice.....	Jan. 29.....	108,227	36								
Do.....	Feb. 12.....	108,227	50				1				
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 21.....	203,000	93								5
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	203,000	108					2			2
Odessa.....	Feb. 11.....	383,000	168		1		1			3	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Jan. 25.....	202,912	118				1			5	4
Palermo.....	Feb. 11.....	300,000	128					2			
Paris.....	do.....	2,511,955	1,087		1						
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 1.....	200,000	103								
Do.....	Jan. 8.....	200,000	108								
Do.....	Jan. 15.....	200,000	111								
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	200,000	112								
Do.....	Jan. 29.....	200,000	107								
Plymouth.....	Feb. 18.....	99,848	39								
Prague.....	Feb. 11.....	196,257	161				4	1	4	11	2
Progreso.....	Feb. 25.....	4,800	0								
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 22.....	2,000	1								
Quebec.....	Feb. 25.....	73,000						1			
Queenstown.....	Jan. 21.....	15,000	4								
Do.....	Jan. 28.....	15,000	6								
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	15,000	7								
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	15,000	1								
Rheims.....	Feb. 4.....	107,709	48					1			
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	107,709	50						1		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 20.....	750,000	a283	13	5		3			1	1
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 18.....	309,307	122				3	1	3		
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 25.....	3,000	0								
Smyrna.....	Feb. 5.....	300,000	57		1		3				
Solingen.....	Feb. 4.....	43,928	18								1
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	43,928	21				2				
Southampton.....	do.....	103,168	38				1		1	1	
South Shields.....	do.....	102,312	55								2
Stettin.....	Jan. 28.....	153,000	49				1				
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	153,000	60					1			
Stockholm.....	do.....	283,550	144				1	6	5	1	
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 9.....	162,934	64								
Do.....	Feb. 16.....	162,934	50								
Tampico.....	do.....	120,000	11								
Trapani.....	Feb. 11.....	45,095	19								
Trieste.....	Jan. 23.....	165,000	107				2	2	3		
Do.....	Feb. 4.....	165,000	108				1	1	2		
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	165,000	85				1	4			
Venice.....	do.....	169,883	104						2	5	1
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 23.....	30,000	38								
Warsaw.....	Feb. 11.....	601,408	245		2			3	3	2	2
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 25.....	3,000	1								
Winnipeg.....	do.....	49,000							1		
Zurich.....	Feb. 4.....	163,042	50								

a Beriberi, 2.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.